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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Bills Read in Place, Reported, Laid Over or Passed.

Local Option Bill the Special Order for Wednesday.

CONFIRMATION OF NOTARIES PUBLIC

Adjournment of Both Houses till Monday Evening.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 19, 1875.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees:

Authorizing cities to levy one per cent. on fire insurance premiums for fire departments.

Substituting poll tax for personal tax.

Relative to the payment of costs in cases of felony.

For the removal of county seats.

Amending the third section of the Legal holiday act.

The supplement to the act creating the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs was reported negatively.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Stanton—Relating to landlords and tenants of houses at coal mines.

Mr. Jones—To keep open city and county offices from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. Stanton—For the adjustment of disputes between operators and operatives at mines or iron works.

Mr. Ermentrout—Supplement to the Wallace City act.

Mr. Gallant—To prevent fraud on or by hotel or boarding house keepers.

Mr. Bussey—Regulating the sale and manufacture of patent medicines.

Mr. Newmyer—For the more equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class.

The following passed finally:

Joint resolution providing for the printing of the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

An Act declaratory of the true intent of section sixty-six of the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved May 31, A. D. 1860.

An Act enabling assignees, for the benefit of creditors, to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

An act to repeal an act creating a separate highway department for the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, and supplement thereto, and providing for the settlement and adjustment of the account of the superintendents of highways of said ward, and the disposition of the uncollected list of taxes assessed under the said acts of Assembly; and also providing for the disposition of property in the hands of the said superintendents.

An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

The joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to procure three copies of Purdon's Digest for the use of the Senate, was postponed for the present.

The bills authorizing the town council in incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil causes, were amended and laid over.

The bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Senate adjourned till Monday night.

CONFIRMATION OF NOTARIES.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following notaries public:

Mark Burke, Daniel Wenke, of Birmingham; Wm. Henry, of Apollo; G. S. Graseby, of Parker City; Geo. P. Griffiths, of Erie.

HOUSE.

James L. Marshall was sworn as Representative from the Third district of Philadelphia, in place of Mr. Fagan, deceased.

A large number of petitions were presented relating to the Pipe law, for and against the repeal of the Local Option law and favoring an appropriation for a State homeopathic insane hospital.

An ineffectual attempt was made to get up, out of order, the resolution for a committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury.

The motion to recommit the Local Option Repeal bill to the Judiciary Local Committee and the bill itself, were made the special order for Wednesday evening next—yeas 122, nays 62.

A resolution for an adjournment over Washington's birthday until Tuesday evening, was lost—yeas 71, nays 91.

The General Appropriation bill was reported from committee.

The House adjourned till Monday evening.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18, 1875.

The Democratic and Republican State Committees are both called to meet here on March 4th, to fix the time for holding their respective State Conventions. The talk is all indicative of choosing an early day, in May or June, for holding both. As to the place of holding the Republican State Convention, Lancaster will make an effort to have it held there. A fine opera house is said to afford abundant room for it, and the hotel accommodations have lately been much increased.

The casual reader of the *Patriot*, of this city, would hardly become aware of the fact, from a perusal of it to-day, that there was an important election held throughout the State on Tuesday last. That Democratic organ evidently regards the returns as of no earthly importance, as it does not allude to them in any way. It is deeply concerned, just now, in Compulsory Education and kindred subjects, and it cannot find time to refer to such dry things as election returns. And especially *such* returns. If they had been of a different character, there would have been some excuse for discussing them; but circumstances alter cases, in politics as in every thing else. The Democrats who were so rampant over their temporary victory of last fall cannot be expected to stomach the returns of Republican victories now.

There is much rejoicing here, still, among the Republicans, over the good news that greets them from every quarter; but in no instance is the satisfaction greater than over the figures from the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The Republicans of the State were mortified beyond measure, at the Democrats carrying Allegheny county, last year, and are correspondingly gratified to find Pittsburgh and Allegheny returning to their old love. The campaign of 1875 was practically opened at the polls on Tuesday, the 16th, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania enter upon it with all their old confidence renewed, and strengthened by the evidence given in these municipal contests that the party has once more regained its hold upon the public heart.

The Appropriation Committee of the House has not yet completed the Annual Appropriation bill. The Chairman, Mr. Reighard, of Lycoming, is in frail health, and has been giving the work much attention as he could; but the whole matter is now to him, and he is too cautious to move rapidly. If the bill is delayed in committee long enough to endanger its final passage, his party must assume the entire responsibility of its loss.

There is the usual pressure for outside appropriations, and all seem based upon the idea that the State has more money than she knows what to do with. There is first a proposition to build a State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane. This, if begun, will eventually cost a million. Then the Homeopathic University at Philadelphia wants $200,000, the Pennsylvania University wants $200,000, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum wants $100,000 for new buildings, the Blind Asylum wants an outside appropriation, the Training School at Media, wants $50,000 for new buildings, a nautical school asks $50,000, and Dixmont and the Reform School both want large and extra appropriations. The Danville and Warren Insane Hospitals are also to be finished, and the new Surveyor General wants his building enlarged. Somebody is sure to be disappointed, in the end.

The Senate passed the Medical Practice bill, to-day, after a long debate, with only three votes against it. The Senate then took up the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, and debated it through the rest of the morning and nearly all of the afternoon session, without coming to a vote on the passage of it. The session of this bill is growing monotonous, and it is about time the matter was finally disposed of. Mr. Wallace moved to recommit the bill, and Messrs. Strang, Wallace, Winslow, Payne and Playford made strong speeches in favor of that motion, while Messrs. Albright, Newmyer and Stanton spoke as strongly to the other way. A motion was then made to adjourn, which prevailed—22 to 20, and that carried the bill over with it.

The General Insurance law went through second reading, to-day, without the opposition that was expected. The mutual insurance companies, after a closer examination of the bill, were satisfied with it, and did not set up any opposition to it, as it was expected they would.

The House actually got through another bill to-day, and had it sent to the Governor. This was the bill relative to iron and steel companies formed under last year's bill to sign bonds by their officers. It was a Senate bill, was slightly amended in the House, but in its title only, and the Senate promptly concurred in the amendment. This makes the *fourth* bill which has passed both Houses, and some three or four other bills have been sent over to the Senate from the House. This comprises its entire action, thus far, this season.

SPECIAL.

TILTON-BEECHER.

MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

Defendant's Confessions Detailed with Dreadful Particularity.

Searching Cross-Examination by Mr. Evarts in Progress at the Hour of Adjournment.

NEW YORK, February 19.—When the Brooklyn City Court room opened this morning, all the parties to the scandal suit were present.

Mrs. Francis D. Moulton, accompanied by her father-in-law, Tax Commissioner Severn, D. M. Moulton, and her uncle, Mr. J. P. Robinson, occupied seats behind the counsel for plaintiff. After court was opened, Mrs. Moulton was called to the stand by Mr. Fullerton.

She testified: I am the wife of Francis D. Moulton, and reside at 59 Remsen street; I have been in Plymouth church as a communicant since 1858. Mr. Beecher visited the house at all hours of the day, sometimes as often as two or three times a day, to confer with Mr. Moulton, and sometimes with me. The first time he spoke to me, I think, was in the spring of 1871; in the spring of 1871 I had the first conversation with Beecher about the difficulty. He asked me if I had heard of the great sorrow in his life, and I replied that Frank had told me the story, and he said he was glad that there was one woman with whom he could talk on the subject, and who might give him sympathy. He asked me the condition of Mr. Tilton's mind, and if he was angry, or could be kept quiet. In June, 1873, Mr. Beecher had a conversation with me in which he expressed his fear that the letter of confession would be published; he said that Theodore was not the man to be trusted. I advised him to go to his church for comfort and rely upon his congregation. He threatened to take his life, and said there was nothing possible for the matter, but that she (Mrs. Tilton) was. I said I would never go back to the church, as I had lost all faith in him. I had another conversation with her, in which she said if matters came out she would sacrifice her husband rather than Beecher and her children. I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton was saying that she could not live with Mr. Tilton, and he told me to tell her to live with Theodore and make his home happy for him. Mrs. Tilton told me she could not live with Mr. Tilton because of his continually referring to the sin she had committed.

A letter from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Moulton, inclosing one to Mr. Moulton, of date June 1, 1873, was read by Mr. Fullerton, and placed in evidence.

Witness then continued: When I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton said she was to blame, he replied that the sin was his, and not Elizabeth's. I was very much opposed to Mrs. Woodhull coming to the house, but all the parties said it was for the best, to keep the story quiet. I cannot tell how often Mrs. Woodhull came to my house; my object in letting her come to my house was because she knew all the facts of the case; I did not know anything about her then; at that time she was threatening to publish all she knew about the matter. I went to Mrs. Woodhull's house on several occasions to bring her over to my house with the same purpose in view.

Beecher came to our house on the 13th of July, after the publication of the Bacon letter, and I asked him what had made him so angry with Frank, and he replied that he was not angry with him. Frank read to him a statement he proposed to lay before the Investigating Committee, and he said it was a perfectly honorable one. I said to him that he would have been better off to have confessed the matter when it occurred, but now he added to the original sin four years of perjury and lying. He said he was not afraid of Theodore taking the case into the courts, as he had lived with his wife afterwards, and considered the offense; that he was not afraid of any course that the case would take in the courts, and he would fight it out to the end.

Mr. Beecher, on one occasion expressed regret at the sorrow and suffering he had brought on Tilton's household, and I replied that the woman was as much to blame as the man in such a case. I told Mr. Beecher I had told Lucius P. Robinson the story, as he had expressed his doubts to me as to something being wrong with Beecher in Plymouth church, and that he had either misappropriated funds or had done something else which was not right. When I told Mr. Beecher of Robinson's suspicions, and that I had told him the whole story, he said that I was right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I was married in 1860, and have a boy thirteen years old. Mr. Moulton has not at any time been a regular attendant at Plymouth church; he has not attended any church with any degree since my marriage. I became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull either before or after her threat to publish the scandal story; it was by Mr. Moulton's or Mr. Tilton's introduction that I became acquainted with her. I knew of her public reputation at that time in a general way; I knew she was a woman who held loose views with regard to marriage and divorce. The only reason I understood for her coming to my house was to talk over the matter of keeping the story suppressed. I do not know how often she was at my house, but I think I was at her house three times. When I went with Tilton to her house, it was because he wanted to see her; I went because Mr. Moulton was sick and wanted me to go. I do not remember whether I went there willingly or unwillingly; he was compelled to go by Mr. Moulton. Tilton spoke to Mrs. Woodhull, and I spoke to her on general topics; I do not know what Tilton and she conversed about. Tilton returned with me to my house; this was the first time, but I do not remember the date of it. The next time I went to Mrs. Woodhull's was with Mr. Moulton's mother to fetch her to our house at Mr. Moulton's request. I brought her to the house, but do not remember if I returned with her; I think I sent her back in the carriage. I think this was in the year I first met her. I took no part in the interview which followed on this occasion between Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton; I do not know how long this interview lasted, or what was talked about. The next time I visited Mrs. Woodhull I was accompanied by my boy. I went there by the request of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. They said they would like to see Mrs. Woodhull, and asked me to go over. I went in the carriage to her house, I think in the afternoon or evening. I do not know of any reason that prevented Tilton or Moulton going for Mrs. Woodhull. I do not remember if any one of my three visits to her were in the day time. I remember Mrs. Woodhull taking supper at my house on one occasion and Mr. Beecher was there. I do not know whether he was brought by my husband or came by invitation. I do not remember that Mrs. Woodhull on that occasion saluted each of us with a kiss; I think she kissed me.

I first learned I was to be a witness in this case after the first statement had appeared; I learned it from my husband, but it was not repeatedly the subject of conversation with us. I do not know that I was ever requested to write out what I should do or say if called on as a witness. I never wrote out anything. I have given conversations here as they occurred on all occasions with Mr. Beecher. I believe I have given the substance of those conversations. I have endeavored to give them as they took place, and in some instances I have given you Mr. Beecher's own words.

I remember Mr. Beecher's coming to the house on one occasion before his Friday night meeting, and he said he wanted to see the boy, meaning Mr. Moulton, for five minutes before he could face his congregation, and he waited until he saw Mr. Moulton. I always saluted Mr. Beecher in a friendly manner, but on one occasion, when he spoke of his own suffering and talked of committing suicide, with tears streaming down his cheeks, I placed my hand on his shoulder and kissed him on the forehead. I did not put my arms around him, but I said that if ever there was a good man I believed he was one. I have no faith in Mr. Beecher now, for the course he has pursued during the last year towards my husband. I think I said to Mr. Beecher then that I believed there was a great deal of good in him, still I never remember on any other occasion kissing him. I remember one Friday, when Mr. Beecher was on his way to prayer meeting, when Mr. Moulton was present, I threw my arms around Mr. Beecher's neck and asked Moulton to save this good man.

I remember on one occasion seeing Mr. Hallidayat my house and talking with him about the Woodhull publication. I remember he referred to the Woodhull story, and I may have made the remark that I did not know what right she had to use my name in connection with the story. I do not remember saying to him that I did not believe these stories, or that there was any truth in them. I think that I said to him that Mr. Beecher had been my pastor and had been so from my childhood. I do not remember saying "friend," for he was not a personal friend of mine. I think I remember that on this occasion I declined to discuss the matter with him. I do not remember when I gave up my pew in Plymouth church, but after I did I occupied a seat in Mr. Robinson's pew. I think I attended Beecher's church up to last June. I have not attended any church since that; I have not taken communion there since 1871. I took communion there oftener than once a year, but not every time it was administered.

I think Mr. Beecher first came to my house, on Clinton street, in the first week of January, 1871. I removed to the Remsen street residence in May of that year. Mr. Beecher came frequently to the Clinton street house before I went South. Mr. Beecher did not come during that period at my desire. I remember having said to him: "Mr. Beecher, why don't you come to see me?" I may have said it several times; it may have been suggestions to him to call and see me. I remember only one instance in which he came to see me; Mr. Moulton was there, and he said he came to see me. It was on the morning of the 2d of June, 1873. My husband and I were in the front room together. Mr. Beecher said: "Frank, I did not come on this occasion to see you; I came to see your wife." Mr. Moulton left Mr. Beecher and me, and we had an interview in that room. Mr. Beecher spoke first. He said he was utterly depressed and without hope, and had spent a sleepless night. He said I was the only person who could give him sympathy. I said there was only one course for him to pursue, and that was to tell the truth. He said he could not confess, because his work would be at an end; he would disgrace his children and have no home. I said his people would not treat him as kindly as I had done. We talked three or four hours. It was, on his side, a long complaint of what he had suffered—he was afraid the truth would come out. I said it was a cowardly thing to think of taking his life. He said he had a powder on his library table, which would take his life away without trouble and pain to him ease. He did not state what kind of a powder it was or where he had got it. The interview was brought to an end by his stating that his dinner was ready, and spoke of his mother, meaning his wife. He left in the same gloomy mood in which he came to see me, and promised to come back and see me again. [Shown a letter.] It was on the previous Sunday that he sent me this note. He called on me in a gloomy mood on Monday. I think he next called on me during that week in which the Monday occured.

At this point the usual recess was taken. After the court room was partially cleared, Mr. Beecher came forward and shook hands with Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, and after exchanging salutations, Mr. Beecher said, in relation to the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, that it had a foundation of truth, but was in fact a lie.

After recess Mrs. Moulton resumed her place in the witness chair and her cross-examination continued: I think it is about six or seven years since I first knew Mr. Tilton; it was when I first lived in Clinton street, where I resided about four years. He was a frequent visitor to our house. I first called the acquaintance of Mrs. Tilton in 1868 or 1869; I was always friendly to her. Mr. Tilton made visits to our house frequently during meals. When he came to dinner on these occasions he was connected with the paper—I think the *Golden Age*. He slept one night at our house, but I do not think any other. For the last seven years he has taken his meals at our house. During this trial our house is the place of meeting and luncheon for the counsel for the plaintiff. I was present generally on these occasions. I think I remember on one occasion telling Mr. Tilton that he was a villian and a coward for my husband as he had betrayed Mr. Beecher, or something like that. I do not remember threatening to get a police officer to remove him. I think I remember telling Mr. Beecher that I thought Mr. Tilton felt angry with him. I do not recollect saying to him that Mr. Tilton was treacherous and revengeful, but I might have said so and may have repeated this a number of times. I first made a profession of religion in Mr. Beecher's church about 1858, about two years before my marriage. From that time onward my habit of receiving the communion was infrequent. I was never connected with the woman's suffrage movement, but my husband was. There was often a number of women connected with it in my house—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and others. I never took part in their discussions while they were in the house.

I do not remember when my interview with Mrs. Tilton occurred in regard to the scandal, after Mr. Beecher's confession to me. I think it was some time in 1871, but cannot remember whether it was the spring or autumn. I saw Mrs. Tilton at her house in Livingstone street, but do not recollect in which room. I remember visiting her and asking if a contest occurred over this matter between her husband and Mr. Beecher what her views would be. I do not remember the time this took place; I think it was the time the Investigating Committee was talked about. I paid a visit to her for the purpose of finding out what position she would take in the matter. I was very much depressed at this interview. I was distressed that the truth would be made known. I advised her to stand by Mr. Beecher. She said she would sacrifice her husband for Mr. Beecher, if necessary by a falsehood.

I remember Mr. Beecher's portrait being brought to my house, but do not remember the year; I think it has been in the house ever since we were in Remsen street. It hung in the room up stairs in which the interviews took place.

I know Mr. Andrew McLean, a Brooklyn gentleman. I think I expressed to him my admiration of Mr. Beecher and have always spoken well of him. I do not remember saying that he was a pure man and a good man and entirely innocent of the Woodhull charges. I am certain I never said to Mr. McLean that Mr. Beecher was a pure man. I remember when Miss Emily Faithfull, the English philanthropist, was here she spent six weeks at our house, but we never had a reception or levee when she was here. I attended a reception given to Miss Faithfull at Mrs. Bullards, in Thirty-ninth street, New York. I asked Mr. Beecher to go to a Steinway Hall meeting, where Miss Faithfull was to deliver an address, but do not remember asking him to preside on that occasion. I never remember saying to Mr. Beecher that my husband or Mr. Tilton had overreached him. I may have expressed the fear that the truth would become known through my husband or Mr. Tilton. I was always afraid that my husband would not be able to keep the story quiet. For the last four years there were times when Mr. Beecher came almost every day. During Mr. Moulton's illness he visited the house very frequently; this was before I went South. I do not know that Mr. Beecher came to obtain a suppression of the publication threatened, he said that he came to obtain a little hope and strength from Frank to continue his work. On two or three occasions Mr. Beecher was invited as a guest to supper at our house.

Mr. Beecher had the first conversation with me on the case, either in the spring or fall of 1871. He did not come to see me, but I went into the parlor to speak to him. He was very much excited, walking up and down the floor, and he asked me if I knew of this sorrow of his life, and I replied that Frank had told me the whole story. I also expressed my sorrow and sympathy for him. I had quite a number of interviews with Mr. Beecher in reference to this case. The next interview with Mr. Beecher that was of any importance, was on the 22d of June, 1873, when Mr. Beecher prostrated himself heartsick and I made him lie down on the sofa. Mr. Moulton was there when he came in, but left shortly after. I was in a state of excitement. Mr. Beecher expressed great sorrow for all the miseries he had brought on Mrs. Tilton and her family, but he had confessed his sin and thought he was forgiven, and would be better able to preach after passing through this. He jumped up and began pacing the room with tears streaming down his cheeks. I said: "If you will only go to Mrs. Tilton and confess, you will be forgiven and Frank and I will always be your friends." He said that he never got any sympathy from me, but that I was like a section of the day of judgment. I do not know that I ever stated to Mr. Beecher what his form of confession to Mrs. Tilton should be. Mr. Beecher then asked me to be kind to Mrs. Tilton on all occasions, as she was not a bad woman at heart. I only remember that Mr. Beecher was excited, and that he said that he wanted to take his life, and I believed him. I told him that hearing this had destroyed all my faith in human nature. He said he had no fear of death, but rather longed for it. He expressed his great thanks to me for my sympathy. He came soon after this to see me, and said he felt less depressed than on the previous occasion, and had more hope. At the time of this long interview Mr. Beecher came early in the morning and left about lunch time—two o'clock, I think. When Mr. Beecher called on me he sent kindly messages by me to Mrs. Tilton. He nearly always sent his love to her when he called, and asked me once to let him know if she was in need of any little luxury. His messages were generally that she should be full of courage and hopeful and make a good home for Theodore.

The Monday after my rejection of the letter dated June 1, 1873, I had a conversation with Mr. Beecher. I remember that Mr. Moulton read me the letter on Sunday and that Mr. Beecher called to see me next day. This was not the last conversation with Mr. Beecher. The last I had with him was last July. Between those two occasions he met me once in the hall and said it was the best friend he ever had, and dearer to him than any sister. In this last interview with Mr. Beecher he came to see my husband, and I met him in the study. Mr. Moulton was then preparing to go before the committee. I left the room when Mr. Moulton came in. The conversation began by my saying: "Frank is very angry with you on account of your calling the Church Committee," and he said Frank had no right to meddle with his church affairs. Frank then came in, and I left. Down stairs I met Mr. Beecher and asked him if he knew that Tilton was going to publish a statement of the facts of the case. He said: "Let them come on and do their worst; they cannot convict me of any offense." I said: "If he fails, he will take the case into the courts;" and he said Mr. Tilton could do nothing, as he had lived four years with his wife afterwards. I had heard Mr. Tilton say he would take his case into a court of justice, where it would be fairly dealt with. I heard this not very long before this interview—I think about the time of the Bacon letter. I did not make this communication to Mr. Beecher at the request of any person, and do not think my husband knew I was going to do it.

I do not remember seeing Mr. Tracy at my house in December, 1872. I do not remember any particular Sunday in that year when Mr. Tilton was at my house. I remember an occasion when Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton had a consultation, but I do not remember the Sunday on which it took place. I think it was ever since last July that I supposed that I would be a witness in this case. I did not think that it was before the church or Church Committee that I should be summoned as a witness, but when the case came to trial. I think I was absent a portion of July—perhaps before the 15th of the month—at Narragansett.

At this point Mr. Evarts said it was near the hour of adjournment and he had not finished yet.

The court then adjourned to Tuesday morning next—Monday, Washington's birthday, being a legal holiday.

WASHINGTON.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Laugh on Mr. Cox of Short Duration.

AWARD OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

General Butler for Attorney General.

Report that Williams will Have a Foreign Mission to Make Way for the Massachusetts Statesman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1875.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill.

Contrary to general expectation, the Army Appropriation bill passed the House to-day without involving a political discussion of any moment. A few amendments were made. Mr. Maynard, in obedience to the instructions of a portion of the Republican caucus, made an effort to extend the appropriations for the army for the year, but objection was made and the amendment was promptly ruled out of order as being in conflict with the act of 1874, providing that all unexpended balances at the close of any one fiscal year shall be covered into the United States Treasury. This will probably put an end to any efforts to make the army appropriations extend over two years, as was contemplated by some of the Southern members.

Cox Gets In the Last Laugh.

Pending the consideration of the bill, a very amusing incident occurred. Mr. Cox offered an amendment, like that offered by Henry Winter Davis during the Kansas troubles in 1856, to prohibit the use of the army in civil affairs or to interfere with the legislatures. Mr. Taylor, who had charge of the bill, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the *Congressional Globe* for 1856, the extract being a speech delivered by a Representative, Cox indorsing what the military had done in Kansas, and opposing the adoption of the amendment. The Republican side of the House was convulsed with laughter as the extract was being read. Mr. Cox, at first, in vain endeavored to get the floor in order to some explanation. When he succeeded, it turned out that it was not he but another Cox, a Whig member from Kentucky, who made that speech.

Award of Southern Claims Commission.

The bill reported from the Committee on War Claims to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission, which is now in Committee of the Whole, is to be called up on Monday, by agreement, and pressed to a vote under a suspension of the rules. The whole number of cases is 1,168, distributed among the States as follows: Alabama, 142; Arkansas, 153; Georgia, 107; Florida, 6; Louisiana, 124; Mississippi, 120; North Carolina, 47; South Carolina, 12; Tennessee, 319; Texas, 2; Virginia, 215, and West Virginia, 6. The whole amount involved and to be appropriated is $748,339, being an average of $641 to each claimant.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

A caucus of Republican Senators will be held to-morrow or Monday to consider the order of business for the rest of the session, and to determine whether to take up the Civil Right bill before the appropriation bills and press it to a passage.

Butler for Attorney General

It is stated that Attorney General Williams, after the adjournment of Congress, will be nominated to the Senate in extra session for a foreign mission, and that Ben Butler will succeed him at the head of the Department of Justice. I am certain the mission is vacant, but is of the lowest class. It is possible that, should the change be made, a more important post will be made vacant for the Attorney General's accommodation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1875.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning agreed to report and recommend the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. No change was made in its provisions as agreed to by the sub-committee. They will vote on the adoption of the sub-committee's report. The detailed vote was as follows in favor of the bill: Killinger, Houghton, Sypher, Wells, Barnum and Standiford. Those who voted against the bill were Sawyer, Williams, of Michigan, Corwin, McDill, of Iowa, and Neal. Creamer was absent, but is known to favor the bill.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather. For the Lake region, lower barometer, southwest and northwest winds, slight changes in temperature, cloudy weather, with rain or snow. For the Upper Mississippi valley, lower barometer, south and east winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

The steamer Parthia, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland, Maine.

Prince Bismarck has consented to remain in office, on the personal appeal of the Emperor.

A fire in Council Bluffs Thursday night destroyed a number of buildings and factories. Loss $10,000; insurance $900.

General Butler declines to deliver the address at the Maryland Agricultural Fair next fall, on the plea that he will at that time be traveling in Europe.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, United States Navy, died of pneumonia yesterday morning, at his residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey, aged seventy-seven.

The following appointments of Spanish Ministers abroad are announced: Rances to England, Bedmar to Russia, Merry to Germany, Coello to Italy, and Tetman to Austria.

Hon. J. R. McMillan, the present Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, was yesterday elected United States Senator from that State. He is a Republican and a prominent Presbyterian.

A fire at Port au Prince, on the night of February 11th, burned over two-thirds of the city, destroyed two millions of property and rendered homeless six or seven hundred families; all caused by the explosion of a barrel of kerosene.

A match factory in Gottenburg, Sweden, crowded with workpeople, took fire yesterday. The flames spread with such rapidity that the employees in the upper stories were cut off from escape, and many were burned to death or were killed by jumping from the windows. Fifty-one lives are reported lost.

Major Farquhar, of the United States Corps of Engineers, in his report submitted to the Senate yesterday, estimates that the cost of improving the Mississippi river from the Falls of St. Anthony up to Grand Rapids, 357 miles, so as to give five feet of navigation at the lowest stage of water, would be $2,136,700. A depth of three feet, he thinks, could be secured by an expenditure of $2,080,720.

Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Wm. McCafferty, on whom Dr. Sadler operated for cataract to restore his sight, is doing remarkably well. It gives him no pain; he can see his hand, and expresses by signs that the light is very bright. He tells his friends he is sure he will see good as soon as it is well. The Doctor has the cataract and its capsule at his office, 264 Fourth avenue.

THE ELECTION.

Further Official Returns—The Old City Wards Canvassed—Total Vote so Far for City Officers.

Judges Sterrett and Ewing, with the clerks appointed for the purpose, continued yesterday the tedious and laborious work of canvassing the returns of the election of Tuesday last. They did not adjourn until after five o'clock, and had then completed all the old city wards, including the Twenty-third. In some few instances full returns were not in or papers were not in proper shape. The court ordered that the election officers in each of one of the districts of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first wards be sent for to complete their returns or put them in proper shape. We omit the publication of the city table until the count is completed, but give below the further official returns of Councils and Ward officers. The aggregate votes for city officers so far counted are as follows:

For Mayor—Magee	2,650
McKee	261
For Treasurer—Finkbeil	5,362
Hayes	201
For Controller—Guthrie	2,977
Owens	225

Select Council.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tl.
9—J. Schmidt,* U. T.	...	94	75	...	...	169
W. J. McFetridge, T.	...	...	78	75	...	153
T. Henderson, F. T.	...	127	48	...	...	175
A. L. Reinemal,* F. T.	...	9	65	118	...	192
10—Auth. Meyer	...	94	61	...	...	155
Jas. Campbell	...	109	54	...	...	163
11—A. G. McCandless*	...	45	126	60	72	303
Chas. Abel	...	97	83	61	59	300
12—Jacob Kurtz	...	97	50	72	99	319
T. W. Welsh*	...	59	30	81	153	323
13—E. P. Jones	...	41	76	52	...	169
C. L. Powers*	...	48	112	108	...	268
14—J. B. Glass*	...	...	135	42	55	43	124	499
15—E. Breed	...	21	32	34	22	15	124
15—S. Dietrich*	...	61	84	91	...	...	236
16—Sam'l Kahney	...	67	70	64	...	...	201
Saml. McKinley*	...	47	62	70	54	...	...
Joseph Spahr	...	68	54	35	34	...	388
17—George Fox*	...	70	106	95	116	...	388
W. C. Brown	...	62	82	65	43	...	252
E. S. Hanna	...	29	55	28	6	...	97
18—D. W. Gilbert	...	80	...	...	...	...	80
Henry Lagerman	...	120	...	...	...	...	120
19—Henry Mountain	...	38	38	50	...	...	115
R. H. Negley*	...	84	80	58	...	...	222
20—David Aiken, Jr.	...	18	70	48	...	...	128
W. A. Singleton	...	90	91	57	...	...	5
21—J. T. Donniston*	...	141	7	71	...	...	219
H. G. Imbrie	...	133	39	36	...	...	209
22—D. D. Bruce	...	77	48	...	...	...	125
A. A. Gutman	...	58	11	...	...	...	69
S. S. Negley	...	66	120	...	...	...	186
23—James Mountain	...	20	102	...	...	...	122
George Barker*	...	80	84	...	...	...	164

Common Council.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tl.
9—G. W. Keltenberg*	72	113	89	...	...	274
Felix Henle	87	65	61	...	...	213
10—F. G. Seitz	102	69	95	...	...	266
W. J. Powers*	180	95	...	...	...	275
11—Henry Voskamp*	56	127	73	84	...	331
Thos. Gaffney	101	69	55	108	...	273
12—A. Sherrard	84	52	81	95	...	312
And. Griffith	84	60	80	101	...	325
Christ. Rott	49	39	64	98	...	250
J. M. Atcheson*	96	62	88	152	...	398
Jos. Speelman	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacob Pierson	66	91	79	157	...	393
John F. Pierson	80	76	101	...	...	257
13—Jacob F. Duff	46	76	46	17	...	185
Charles Cole	25	107	...	...	...	144
Th. H. Dickson*	53	31	101	...	...	185
14—Jno. Bergner	90	41	62	...	...	193
Wm. McAdams	94	42	38	19	28	221
W. H. Bauler	31	17	22	13	13	96
J. Vannette	99	62	24	27	15	227
John A. Fox*	77	80	94	...	...	251
Peter Wagner	61	111	115	...	...	287
W. M. D. John	4	37	38	...	...	79
16—Wm. Hill	50	35	53	...	...	138
Louis Hamilton	36	49	51	48	...	184
R. Fleall*	62	50	49	39	20	220
W. J. Farrell	61	48	55	30	20	214
Saml. McIlroy, jr.	44	47	37	...	...	128
17—W. C

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

THE general result of last Tuesday's elections in this State strengthens our belief in the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary tells of a partisan of that ilk who cannot tell a lie. He must, certainly, be deaf and dumb and unable to write.

EULOGIES will be pronounced to-day in the lower branch of Congress on the four members who have died this session, and in the Senate on the late Senator BUCKINGHAM. Mr. HOOPER's is the sixteenth death which has taken place among the members of the Forty-third Congress.

IF ANANIAS were to materialize, he would probably be received with open arms in the South. A North Carolina paper says of Hon. Prevaricator BROWN, of Kentucky: "He has won the admiration of every lady and gentleman in the South for his castigation of BUTLER. Already fourteen babies in Forsythe county have been named for him." A proud distinction, indeed—that of being the favorite liar of eleven sovereign States of the Union.

VERY naturally the Democrats of Georgia propose to elect BEN. HILL to the next Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman-elect McMILLAN, of that State. HILL is, if possible, a more furious spitfire than TOOMBS, and his late treasonable speech before the "Confederate Survivors' Association" of Georgia, in which he predicted the speedy complete restoration and triumph of the rebel cause, has endeared him to the hearts of the people of that section beyond all other men.

THE members of the Executive Committee of the International Code Committee of the United States are now actively at work, in connection with the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, of which the Code committee is a branch, in making preparations for the next general meeting, which will be held in either Brussels or The Hague. They propose to hold a council meeting within a short period, and simultaneous with a like meeting of the English Council in London. The next general meeting will be held in the latter part of September, or early in October of this year. The United States committee are making strong efforts to induce the association to have the meeting of 1876 held in Philadelphia during the Centennial, and it is hoped that their efforts in that direction may be crowned with success.

A RAILROAD bondholder is as unpopular as General SHERIDAN would be in the interior of Missouri at present, and just now would stand little show for his life if he were persistent in enforcing his rights. The farmers defy the Federal courts to collect county coupons; even the Legislature proposes that Eastern capitalists shall take a good deal less than their legitimate claims or get nothing, and a State repudiation convention has been called to meet on the 30th of next month. These various outcroppings of a desire on the part of the Democracy of the former slave States to repudiate their just debts, are an ominous sign of the times, and would seem to indicate an ultimate intention to repudiate the national debt. These States have always favored the rejection of the debt incurred to bring them back into the Union, and would unquestionably be glad to carry out their ideas, even with the full knowledge that they would thereby destroy the credit of the nation. Forewarned should be forearmed.

BOTH of the rolling mills of Indianapolis, Indiana, have resumed operations, after being closed for several weeks from the want of coal. These mills employ, in the aggregate, between five and six hundred men, representing the support of between two and three thousand persons. The companies have no orders ahead for more work than they can do, and will continue to operate without cessation, unless compelled to suspend again for the above reason. Remarking on this subject the Indianapolis *Journal* very pertinently and suggestively says:

"This is but one of the many collateral evils of labor strikes. Here are five hundred workmen thrown out of employment, and some two thousand persons deprived of their regular means of support for a week or two in mid-winter, on account of the obstinacy of a body of miners in a distant country refusing to make reasonable terms with the operators. Thus, in addition to wasting time and money themselves, and entailing heavy loss on the operators, the striking miners introduce more or less confusion into every branch of industry dependent on coal for support, and loss and distress among other classes of laborers."

AMONG the ancient Jewish maxims on popular education are such pithy apothegms as these: "The world is only saved by the breath of the school children;" "Even for the rebuilding of the temple, the schools must not be interrupted;" "Study is more meritorious than sacrifices;" "A scholar is greater than a prophet;" "Jerusalem was destroyed because the instruction of youth was neglected." The statistics regarding the establishment of schools in the Southern States afford a striking confirmation alike of the truth of these maxims and of the immeasurable superiority of the Republican party over the Democratic party as an agency for the intellectual and moral elevation and improvement of the human race. In Arkansas, where, in thirty-five years the Democrats opened twenty-five sickly schools, none of them free, the Republicans in six years built an agricultural college, established deaf-and-dumb and blind asylums, built 1,292 public schools and nearly 3,000 free schools, and put 20,000 children into them annually. Georgia had not a single free school before the war, but under its Republican *regime* 816 such schools were established, with an attendance of 50,000 pupils. Upon the return of the Democracy to power these schools immediately began to languish, and they now talk of abolishing them altogether, being, according to a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "heartily sick and disgusted with footing the bills to educate the negro." In Tennessee, under Republican rule, nearly 4,000 schools were established within a period of less than two years, while within a year after the State relapsed into Democracy this number had dwindled down to 478. In one county of that State, in which, in 1869, there were forty-six white and eight colored schools, three years later there remained but three. While the Republicans governed Texas, they gave the State 1,921 schools, in which 84,000 scholars were taught. A year ago the number of schools had diminished to 85, and of pupils to 2,913, and both are steadily growing less and less. Mississippi had no free schools until the close of the war, but within three years there after the Republicans organized over 3,000 of them. So with Alabama, and so with other Southern States; in them all, Democracy means popular ignorance and darkness, and Republicanism popular intelligence and light. Ten years hence, were the Democratic party to remain in power in the nation during that time, there would not be a solitary free school remaining in the whole South, to mark where the pillars of progress had once stood.

THE statistical atlas of the United States, based on the results of the last census, now nearly ready, is one of the most valuable and important works yet issued by the Government, if, indeed, it is not the most important of any ever published by the authority of Congress. The atlas is divided into three parts, each of which is copiously illustrated by colored plates and special figures, presenting clearly to the eye all the important results of the census. The first part embraces the physical features of the country; the second, population, including the social and industrial statistics; and the third is confined to vital statistics. In the map showing the distribution of woodlands within the territory of the United States, the very important question of the disappearance of timber is presented with startling effect. The heavily-wooded regions of Northern Maine, the Adirondack region, the pine region of the Catolinas, of Southern Georgia, the everglades of Florida, the pine region about Lake Superior, and those in the region along the northern portions of the Rocky Mountains, in Oregon and its adjacent coast-line, together with some patches along the Allegheny chain, stand out clearly to the eye as the only great forest regions of the country. There are a few small timber patches in Northern Ohio, in Western Tennessee, Western New York, and Western Pennsylvania, but the map speaks at once to all who examine it of the rapid disappearance of our timber from all the earlier settled States. The map of our coal fields, however, presents, in the vast extent of their areas, a very pleasant contrast to the map setting forth the scarcity of timber. Other exceedingly interesting charts are those showing the distribution and density of the colored population of the country, and its proportion to the aggregate population. The map of foreign parentage, also, presents most interesting features. Comparatively few traces of such population appear in the South, except about the cities, and while the reason is well understood, the map of their distribution shows much more clearly than the statement of the reasons could, how effectually this industrious population is turned from the regions of former slave labor. Similar maps and charts, prepared with extreme care, show the growth and density of the general population, the distribution of its various elements, the meteorological features of the different parts of the country, the amount of rainfall for various sections, the frequency of storm centers, the prevalence of storms, the movements of the air currents, the various characteristics of our river systems, the relative elevation of the various sections of the country above the sea—charts showing the amount of public indebtedness and taxation per capita, contracted or imposed by State, county or municipal authority—with numerous other maps and illustrations, each of which in itself affords a study, and helps to set forth with wonderful accuracy and clearness the various elements which enter into a thorough knowledge of our land. Whatever else the present Congress may do or leave undone during the few remaining days of its existence, it ought to make the most liberal appropriation consistent with the present condition of the Treasury, in order to bring this valuable work within the reach of schools and all writers and students throughout the country.

A MOST suggestive and valuable tract for the times is the report which, at the request of the New York State Board of Charities, Dr. ANDERSON, President of Rochester University, a clear and profound thinker, on all practical social questions, has just prepared for presentation to the Legislature of that State. The New York *Evening Mail* gives an exceedingly interesting summary of the comprehensive manner in which the author goes over the whole ground of pauperism. Starting out with some general observations on the main question, President ANDERSON discusses the two branches of relief for paupers, indoor and out-door. Where relief is furnished in houses set apart for the care of paupers, he urges that work should be exacted up to the full measure of the recipient's ability to perform any. Even the weak-minded, infirm and insane, should be given something, however light, to do; both on social and sanitary grounds. The inmates of our poorhouses will always be healthier and happier when employed than when idle, and productive labor is the best diversion for any person sane or insane. When it comes to the able-bodied pauper who voluntarily becomes such, he should be compelled by the authorities to earn his own living, since every such person who is supported by taxation without rendering any return is morally injured. Consequently, the writer maintains that a provision ought to be made by law which shall give to county and city authorities full power to compel such persons to earn the whole or part of their own support. Permitting them to eat the bread of idleness, he pithily suggests, tends to demoralize the paupers, while at the same time it defrauds society. The policy of the law should be to treat as criminals those who levy upon the public for support, while able to earn their own living. In fact they form the class from which the criminals proper are recruited, and it is hardly possible to define the difference between the two.

With reference to tramps and street beggars the report holds that a sharp distinction should be made between those who have become such by their own criminal choice, and those who have become paupers through no fault of their own. Dr. ANDERSON says:

"We believe the time has already arrived when it is imperatively necessary to revise and make more stringent our laws in their application to vagabonds and professional beggars. As it is, many persons fear to refuse the demands of tramps and beggars for aid, least they may subject themselves to the dangers of burglary or arson. The tramp understands very well the power secured to them by this condition of things, especially over unprotected women and children living in districts with no police force. The State should protect the industrious citizens against the exactions of this class. Severe laws against such persons, providing for summary processes of arrest and punishment would be fully justified by an intelligent public opinion, and the direct and indirect saving to the State which such laws would secure would be very great."

Of course, in spite of the dangers and abuse of out-door relief of paupers, it seems to be a necessary element in the exercise of benevolence and a duty enjoined alike by religion and morality. But, while the duty is generally admitted, it is by no means so well understood that to give wisely is just as much matter of duty as it is to give at all. The report urges popular education in foresight, economy and industry; favors the general establishment of central bureaus for securing correspondence and concerted action among charitable institutions; demands legislative enactments authorizing the arrest of tramps; and advises a codification and digest of our well phrased but poorly understood laws on vagrancy and pauperism. A pertinent suggestion of the report is one which charges much of our crime and pauperism upon the kind of dwellings into which the poor of our cities are crowded, and the argument is forcibly presented that an improved class of homes for the poor would not only effectively aid in diminishing individual suffering, but also reduce the activity of one of the recognized causes of pauperism.

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Gerrit Smith proves that an estate worth over $1,000,000 was left by him. The sum of $40,000 is distributed in small bequests, and of the remainder one-half is left to his wife, one-quarter to his son, Colonel Green Smith, and one-quarter to his daughter, Mrs. Col. Miller.

The friends of the late Admiral Winslow are about to place over his grave at Mount Auburn, Mass., a granite boulder, weighing several tons, taken from the summit of Kearsarge Mountain in New Hampshire, surmounted by a granite shaft emblematic of the ship and mountain he rendered famous.

Can anything be more touching than this comment on the Beecher case from a Montana paper? "Why right out here is Bill Casey. He went into a family, married one girl, spoiled another, and has run away with a third; and yet there is no trial, no statement, no nothing, only just the old man with a rifle looking round after Bill."

The New York *Herald* says that during the time that Kate Carey was giving evidence in the Beecher case, Mrs. Tilton could not be seen by any great number of people. A note was passed to a gentleman who sat just beside her to ask how she took the testimony, and he replied on paper: "Flushed; eyes flashing; breathing like a race horse; eyeing the woman closely."

The following touching story of the affection Daniel Webster had for his dumb animals is related by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fletcher Webster. When Daniel Webster was upon his death bed, and just before he fell asleep to wake no more here, he directed that all his cattle should be driven past the window where he could once more see them; and as one by one they passed along before his eyes he called each by its own pet name. He loved them and they had been his special care.

The death is announced on the 26th ultimo of George Finlay, who was probably the last survivor of the small band of enthusiasts who went out to Greece to join Lord Byron, and who remained staunch supporters of the Greek cause when success was almost hopeless. Mr. Finlay continued to reside in Greece until his death, and took a prominent part in the political affairs of that country. He was the author of an excellent history of the struggle for Greek independence, and was the regular correspondent of the London *Times* at Athens.

Here is a very pleasant incident in the life of the late Senator Buckingham, which well delineates the nobleness of his dealings towards those of his own household. Some years ago he was on a visit to his brother, Rev. Dr. Buckingham, of Springfield, Mass. He found him not very favorably situated as to house accommodations. In the course of conversation it transpired that the clergyman was much hampered in his work, and greatly dispirited in feelings because he was so straitened in his domestic comforts. One day as the two brothers were out for a walk they came abreast of a very eligible house and grounds. "There," said the clergyman, "is a place that is exactly to my mind. How happy I should be with such a home." As his brother was about leaving town he slipped into his hand a deed of the much coveted place, as a token of esteem for him and his work, and which tradition says is the home of the esteemed pastor of the same church in that city to this day.

A CHARMING WOMAN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A charming woman, I've heard it said
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be.

Her face, indeed, is pretty enough,
And her form is quite as good as the best,
Where nature has given the bony stuff,
And a clever milliner all the rest.

Intelligent? Yes, in a certain way;
With the feminine gift of ready speech;
And knows very well what *not* to say
Whenever the theme transcends her reach.

But turn the topic on things to wear,
From an opera cloak to a *robe de nuit*—
Hats, bosques, or bonnets—'twill make you stare
To see how fluent the lady can be.

Her laugh is hardly a thing to please;
For an honest laugh must always start
From a gleesome mood, like a sudden breeze,
And her's is purely a matter of art—

A muscular motion made to show
What nature designed to lie beneath
The finer muscle; but what can she do,
If *that* is ruined to show the teeth?

To her seat in church—a good half mile—
When the day is fine she is sure to go,
Arrayed, of course, in the latest style
La mode de Paris has got to show;

And she puts her hands on the velvet pew
(Such hands so white! have a taint of sin?)
And thinks how her prayer book's tint of blue
Must harmonize with her milky skin.

Ah! what shall we say of one who walks
In fields of flowers to choose the weeds?
Reads authors of whom she never talks,
And talks of authors she never reads?

She's a charming woman, I heard it said
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be.
—*Harper for March.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The new is old, the old is new. Here is a satirical descriptive analysis by Byron of a certain kind of sublimated sensualism which might stand very well for the loves of that gushing trioof Brooklyn incomprehensibles:

"For the perception of the beautiful
A fine extension of the faculties,
Platonic, universal, wonderful,
Drawn from the stars and filtered through the skies,
Without which life would be extremely dull.
Indeed it is the use of our own eyes,
With one or two small senses added just
To hint that flesh is formed of fiery dust."

Hereabouts sleighing is in its third term.

Lucky for New Yorkers—Hell Gate is impassable.

Petroleum has been discovered near Des Moines, Iowa.

Philadelphia has a physician named Killboy, and the girls don't like him.

Baltimore requires the removal of all telegraph poles from the sidewalks within six months.

This winter will give an excellent practical test of the qualities of the different kinds of railroad iron.

Among the heavy losses incurred by the very cold weather is that of imported fruit, frozen on reaching the coast.

They are now taking pleasure in picking flowers in Florida, while here we are taking pains in picking our way.

General Routt, the new Governor of Colorado, starts from Washington *en route* for his new post of duty to-day.

Eli Perkins is reaping his reward. A recent lecture is said to have yielded him the munificent sum of eleven cents.

American ideas are still spreading. The English railroads have just ordered twenty-five more Pulman palace cars.

The crow seems to be quite frozen up in our Democratic State contemporaries. Is it the weather—or the elections of Tuesday?

Large quantities of steel rails are being gathered by the Erie Railway to be used in laying their new track the coming year.

Unconscious satire. Buffalo has a man who advertises "fly traps and dog muzzles" in the city papers through this bitter weather.

Great Salt Lake has been frozen over most of the past winter. This is without precedent in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Texas is looking hopefully forward to three penitentiaries. The Democrats have lately gone into power there. This is explanatory.

Boston is a superior city in more respects than one. During the month of January it supplied soup to 10,759 families at a cost of $1,823 93.

A French artisan has hatched out a mechanical novelty in the shape of "an automaton which has a nervous system, and eats eggs."

This has been a cruel season for poor humanity, but if it has been death to the grasshoppers and potato bugs, some good will come of it.

Debasement. Formerly the New York *Tribune* was not allowed to circulate in the South; now it is hailed by the ex-rebels as their best friend.

In Australia the thermometers range at one hundred degrees and upward in the shade. For mercury's sake send some of them up this way.

The Greeley (Col.) *Tribune*, makes the important announcement that the coal fields of Colorado are larger than the whole area of New England.

Some of the farmers in the Connecticut Valley are becoming rich by raising potatoes for the starch factories, but they don't feel at all stuck up thereby.

Tens of thousands of bushels of potatoes and apples have been ruined during the cold weather recently, in cellars that were never known to freeze before.

In two hemispheres, both daily. The statement is reiterated that Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is going to establish a metropolitan paper in London.

All the colleges receiving Government aid have been interrogated at the admission of colored students, and not one has intimated an adverse inclination.

A self-explanatory item. Those Fall River strikers have lost in wages over $20,000, while they have received in contributions only a little more than $2,000.

A member of the Dominion Parliament from British Columbia wants negotiations opened up between Great Britain and the United States, for the purchase of Alaska.

Any one who has a claim for prize money, by corresponding directly with the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, can get his money. He need not employ any prize agent.

All the hydrants in Boston are inspected daily by the fire patrol, and in stormy weather oftener. The tops are removed and salted, and the snow and ice cleared away.

The English and French troops, so long maintained at Yokohama in defiance of the wishes of the Japanese Government, are now making preparations for immediate departure.

Nature, the organ of the English scientists, says of our Anderson-Agassiz School of Natural History, that in all Europe there is but one institution approaching it in character.

A rural Democratic paper out West complains that the sheep hawked around that section for sale haven't fat enough on them to furnish grease to lubricate the ankle joint of a mosquito. The editor lives on that kind of mutton.

The question of income taxes for the last five months of 1870 is at the front again, having been reached on the docket in the United States Supreme Court, on appeals in some Kansas railroad cases, involving taxation of coupons and dividends for that period.

The Illegality of All Marriages Since 1852.

The good wives and husbands of Indiana will be dumbfounded when they learn that the marriage-law of 1852 (under which all matrimonial contracts have been made since that date) is unconstitutional, null and void, and, consequently, all marriages under that law are illegal. This is a good send for ministers and justices of the peace, if all the marriages have to be performed again, and in a legal manner. There will be a lively ransacking of the statutes by lawyers and a big scare generally. It is no sensational matter, but sober, honest truth. The discovery of the illegality of the law was made by T. J. Trussler and O. N. Eddy, clerks employed in the Secretary of State's office. Article four of the Constitution, on the legislative branch of the government, provides that all laws shall begin: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana," etc. In some of the limited volumes of the statutes this enacting clause has been inserted, but in the enrolled copy of the law in the archive of the Secretary of State's office the enacting clause has been omitted in violation of the Constitution, and hence the illegality of the law. This law was passed March 5, 1852, when John W. Davis, the present member from Floyd, was the Speaker of the House, and the famous Jim Lane, President of the Senate, and Joseph A. Wright, Governor, and it was signed by all these gentlemen, as the Constitution requires, without the discovery of the error. This act provides, among other things, that no white man shall marry a women with one-eight of negro blood in her veins, and there are now men serving in the penitentiary for violating this provision. Such is illegal. By proper legal process they can be released immediately, and if the old law of 1843 is binding, in view of the fact that an illegal enactment can not repeal a legal and sound law, then these men can be released, for the law of 1843 permits a marriage between a white and one-half negro. A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature immediately to legalize all marriages since 1852.

STATE NEWS.

An infant son of John and Jane Coyle, of Rohrerstown, was found dead in his crib last week.

A few days ago Mr. Eli Weand, who is eighty-nine years of age, walked from his home in Earl township, Berks county, to Pottstown, a distance of twelve miles, and performed the journey in less than half a day.

A boy who was kidnapped from his home in Philadelphia four years ago, has just made glad the hearts of his parents by returning to the family circle. He came from Illinois, and says he was intimidated into his lengthened silence.

The association of German and English church organists, recently organized, will meet at Allentown on the 27th inst. Prof. Young, of the Keystone Normal School, is the chairman of the Executive Committee.

A chess tournament is now in progress in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chess club. It will probably occupy several weeks, the object of the meeting being the selection of a corps of players to represent the club in the grand international tournament to be held during the Centennial.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* says: One of the largest sales of coal lands ever made in this region has been lately effected by Calvin Wadhams and Andrew Hunlock, Esqs., comprising the Wadhams estates in Plymouth, the coal under the four lower river warrants from Nanticoke up, and the coal under the properties known as the Barney property and the Richards property on the Wilkesbarre side of the river, in all about eight hundred and fifty acres. The property was sold to Mr. Charles Parrish for the Wilkesbarre Coal Company, for seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is remarkable how some writers can adorn the most commonplace subject with the flowers of poesy, and make it a joy forever. We read in a contemporary that a highly-esteemed citizen of Franklin, "who has dwelt upon this sublunary sphere for the term of seventy years, and is that time had the mingled grief and pleasure to lay three wives where the flowers of spring could grow over them and the dews of summer sparkle like a robe of diamonds about them, recently took to himself a fourth partner of his joys and sorrows in the person of a charming widow who has deposited two matrimonial ventures in a place of perpetual security and gazed on the blushing roses of seventy-five summers."

OHIO NEWS.

The State Grange will meet in Columbus March 2.

Piqua claims to rank next to Toledo as a grain market.

The Dayton cornetos are cracking under the influence of the cold weather.

The Toledo University of Arts and Trades, formed by a bequest of the late Jessup W. Scott, has been opened for students.

A man in Lima named Meanor got a divorce from his wife at the last term of court there, and a few days after they were remarried.

Eight young ruffians attacked an Ashland county teacher, the other day, and notwithstanding a sturdy fight on the part of the latter, succeeded in punishing him severely with clubs.

The Columbus depot is said to be the largest in the State. It is not as long as the Cleveland depot by four feet, but is wider by fifteen or twenty, and has seven tracks against five in Cleveland.

At Youngstown the partial stoppage of the coal and iron works has caused great destitution, and over eight hundred people are fed daily at the soup house. A grand charity ball will be given on the 26th inst.

Pierre Pachoud, of Xenia, aged ninety-six, served under Napoleon in his Russian campaign. He was present at the burning of Moscow, and marched in snow waist deep during the famous retreat from that city.

Arthur Rychen, a young draughtsman who left Cincinnati for Buenos Ayres, South America, seven years ago with no capital but his professional knowledge and industrious habits, has acquired a fortune of $80,000.

"Our New York County Infirmary—The Farm Costs $6,000 to $8,000 a Year—And Produces $1,000—The Directors' Report Too Rotten for the County Commissioners to Touch"—is the sad story the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells.

Peter Outcalt, one of the oldest business men of Cincinnati, died on Monday morning. He was a Third street banker for many years, but for a few years past was employed by the Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

The people of Franklin are in a panic about small-pox. They have had five or six cases in two families, two of which have proved fatal. A pump introduced the fell destroyer. He is in quarantine in the basement of the town hall.

Deacons Whitehead, Benedict and Arnold, champion wood sawyers of Wallington township, Lorain county, recently cut, with a cross-cut saw, in twenty-one minutes, seventeen logs of twelve feet each, from the same tree; the diameter of the butt log being thirty-six inches, and that of the tip, twenty-six inches.

On Saturday afternoon, while some men were engaged in putting in a new engine in Killer's flouring mill, at Milan, one of the sleds on which the engine was sliding gave way, throwing the engine upon a Mr. Bates, causing instant death. His head was literally crushed to pieces. The deceased was about seventy years of age, a resident of Norwalk, and highly respected by all who knew him.

Not a single lawyer, doctor or clergyman has yet graduated from the Maine College. The students are mainly preparing for some industrial pursuit, which is perhaps better.

The customs receipts for the week ending February 13 were: at New York, $627,421 77; Boston, $292,216 90; Philadelphia, $172,701 02; Baltimore, $125,219 65, and New Orleans, $24,942 19.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. M. KING, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Reed, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Andrew Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PATENTS.

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Charges to suit the times.

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Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

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GILLEN AND BOAL,
No. 16 Sixth street, (Ind St. Clair,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

A Large and Attractive Stock OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

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NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

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FINEST CLOTHING
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER
For Gentlemen, Youths and Boys.

Furnishing Goods ALL KINDS. White Shirts A SPECIALTY.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO
ONE PRICE
FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE
818 AND 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM STYLED
Anderson, Penzold & Carson,
Doing business at No. 48 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, has been dissolved by mutual consent, WALTER ANDERSON having disposed of his interest to PENZOLD & CARSON, who alone are authorized to collect and receipt all accounts due said firm.
WALTER ANDERSON.
J. F. PENZOLD.
H. R. CARSON.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between S. B. MCELROY and JAMES DICKSON, as
MCELROY & DICKSON,
is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation, and the business will be settled at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street.
S. B. MCELROY.
JAMES DICKSON.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

PITTSBURGH, February 16, 1875.
The Limited Partnership existing heretofore between CHARLES C. BAER and HENRY REUCK, in the sale of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, under the firm name of
CHARLES C. BAER & CO.,
Expired by limitation January 30, 1875, and since that date the said CHARLES C. BAER has purchased the entire interest therein of the said Henry Reuck, assuming the liabilities of the firm, and will continue the business at the old stand, 108 WOOD STREET.

CHARLES C. BAER,
DEALER IN
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
108 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1875.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm styles of FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ and SCHWARTZ & HASLETT, expired by limitation January 1st, 1874. The business will be settled by the surviving partner,
JAMES C. SCHWARTZ,
JOSEPH HASLETT,
Administrator John Haslett, deceased.

HAVING PURCHASED THE WHITE Lead Business of Messrs. Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz, we are prepared to furnish their well known brand of WHITE LEAD and RED LEAD. There will be no change in the management of the business in any department, and the high standard of the brand will be fully maintained.
PENNSYLVANIA LEAD COMPANY.
J. E. SCHWARTZ, President.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF
GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.
Is dissolved. L. WALLACE retiring. The business will be carried on by GEO. CRAWFORD, at 83 Fifth avenue, under the name of GEO. CRAWFORD & CO., who alone is authorized to collect and receipt all accounts due the late firm.
GEO. CRAWFORD.
L. WALLACE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal,
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES, 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS EVERY P. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

Duff's College.

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The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
For circulars call on or address
P. DUFF & SONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

FLORIDA EXCURSION ROUTES.
SEASON OF 1874-5.

Tickets to Jacksonville, Florida, and Return, for sale DECEMBER 1st to 15th, inclusive, good to return until MAY 31st, and have all the privileges of First Class Tickets.
Route No. 510—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.
Route No. 511—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 512—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 513—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.
Route No. 514—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Charlotte, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 515—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.
Route No. 516—Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Yemassee and Savannah.
Route No. 517—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta, Yemassee and Savannah.
Route No. 546—Via Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 547—Via Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.
All of the above-described tickets return by same route, and are sold at following THROUGH RATES:

Philadelphia	$50 00	Trenton	$47 75
Jersey City	50 00	Harrisburg	45 50
Newark	50 00	Williamsport	40 50
Elizabeth	49 75	Altoona	36 75
Rahway	49 50	Pittsburgh	32 75
New Brunswick	49 00		

Except Routes No. 546 and No. 547, which are sold at Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh.
Variable Route Tickets are sold at New York, Jersey City, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh, as follows:
Excursion No. 516—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 511, additional.
Excursion No. 517—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 510, additional.
Excursion No. 518—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 511, additional.
Excursion No. 519—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 510, additional.
Excursion No. 520—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 512, additional.
Excursion No. 521—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 512, additional.
Excursion No. 522—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 511, additional.
Excursion No. 523—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 513, additional.
Excursion No. 524—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 513, additional.
Excursion No. 525—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 513, additional.
Excursion No. 526—Going by Route 513, returning by Route 510, additional.
Excursion No. 527—Going by Route 513, returning by Route 511, additional.
Excursion No. 528—Going by Route 513, returning by Route 512, additional.
Excursion No. 529—Going by Route 513, returning by Route 514, additional.
Excursion No. 530—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 510, additional.
Excursion No. 531—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 511, additional.
Excursion No. 532—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 512, additional.
Excursion No. 533—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 513, additional.
Excursion Tickets and information of Routes can be obtained at the following Ticket Offices:
Boston—Nos. 77 and 79 Washington street.
New York—No. 5 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, and at Depots, foot of Desbrosses and foot of Courtlandt streets.
Jersey City—Depot, Newark—182 Market street and at Depot, Elizabeth—Depot, Rahway—Depot, New Brunswick—Depot, Trenton—Depot, Harrisburg—Depot, Williamsport—S. W. corner Market Square and at Depot, Altoona—Depot, Pittsburgh—78 Fifth avenue and at Union Depot.
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COLORED DRESS SILKS, ALL SHADES.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
From 25c to 75c Per Yard.
Bargains Unsurpassed in United States.
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Very Desirable Dress Goods!!

Best Black Dress Silks,
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Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
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To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
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Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
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The Best Styles, Choicest Colors, Latest Novelties, Lowest Prices!

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We are offering especial Bargains in those CARPETS that it will be impossible for us to duplicate in making up our Spring Stock.
It will inure greatly to the advantage of all who can anticipate their Spring wants to purchase now, as these Goods are selling away below prices that will rule for same grades when the season opens.

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The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

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Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

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Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the use of tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light strains, and perfect circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided to any size. Safe, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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Manufacturers of

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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

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Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

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Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, a Warranty of Same of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, FLANGING, SHAFTING, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a large assortment of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

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CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

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HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, H. H. Hulick, G. W. Hallman, R. K. Moorhead, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

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Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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WARDEN & OXNARD,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 19, 1875.

It is stated that the convertible bond scheme has not yet been abandoned and that it will be pressed upon the attention of Congress at the earliest convenient season.

Judge Kelley, the parent of the scheme, holds to the opinion that the cause which has led to the present depressed condition of business is the contraction of the currency, which has, in one form or another been going on for some years past, and as a remedy for existing evils Mr. Kelley proposes the inter-convertible 3.65 bond scheme.

The enemies of the bill reason that the effect of such a measure would be a most violent contraction. The Government would be in the market as a borrower "on call" at the rate of 3.65 per cent. to the extent of the full issue of the legal tenders. The surplus money of capitalists and banks would immediately find its way into these bonds, and as the money taken is by the Government would be locked up, it is reasoned that it would cause a depression in trade.

To meet this objection, however, it is proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to invest seventy-five per cent. of the greenbacks received for the proposed 3.65 convertable bonds in the purchase of six per cent. bonds of the United States. But while the Secretary could only get par for the new bonds, he would be compelled to pay for sixes from 112 to 120, thus causing a heavy loss.

On every 100 six per cent. bond thus converted the Government would lose the premium it would have to be compelled to pay on the sixes bought in. The only offset to this would be the fact that the new bonds bear but 3.65 per cent. interest, while the retired bonds bear six per cent. Should the Secretary of the Treasury thus invest seventy-five per cent. of the greenbacks received from the sale of 3.65s there would still be twenty-five per cent. of the greenbacks locked up in the Treasury. The seventy-five per cent. of greenbacks paid out for bonds would also flow back into the banks and a large portion of them be again converted into 3.65s.

The result would be that the whole surplus capital of the country would be placed in these new bonds. When the return tide of active business would make a demand for loanable capital, and the bonds thus issued be presented at the Treasury for redemption, the full effect of the scheme would manifest itself in the Treasury Department having to sell six per cent. bonds on a close money market in order to get greenbacks with which to take up the returning 3.65 per cent. bonds.

—The effect of the free banking clause of the new law has been thus far just what it was predicted it would be, namely, to increase the bank capital and circulation of Eastern States. It appears that from Maine applications have been made for charters for two new banks with a capital of $150,000, and for an increase of $300,000 capital for old banks. Old banks in Vermont contribute $170,000 more circulation. Two new banks are asked for in Massachusetts, with $200,000 capital, in the aggregate, old banks ask for $150,000 more capital, and other old banks ask for $1,200,000 more circulation on capital already paid in. Two new banks in Connecticut ask for $200,000 capital, and for $200,000 increase of circulation on capital already paid in. Here is an aggregate increase of $1,020,000 for New England on a total for the whole country of $5,731,000—more than one-half. In the Western and Southern States the aggregate applications are but $550,000, and during the same time the banks of the four States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri have surrendered $502,800 of their circulation. Thus the entire increased circulation goes to the States where there has been the less so loudly complained of by Western politicians of "contraction of the currency."

—Below is a comparative statement of gross earnings of thirteen Western railroads for the month of January. These returns generally show a decrease compared with the same month last year, but not to an extent that is of any serious importance. The roads, the returns of whose earnings are in excess of last year, i. e., Central Pacific $41,442, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern $2,942:

GROSS EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1875.	1874.
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min.	140,456	$190,983
Chi., Lafayette and Chicago.	25,375	30,710
Central Pacific	890,000	848,558
Interoceanic and Gt. North'n	103,000	111,000
Ind., Cincinnati & Lafayette.	135,008	145,282
Mo., Kansas and Texas	216,000	288,353
Kansas Pacific	162,772	170,340
Ohio and Mississippi	240,250	268,296
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	57,078	74,124
St. L., A. and T. H., branches	37,431	38,936
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South'n	266,295	250,074
St. Louis and Southeastern	76,750	75,000
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	71,437	76,794
Total	$2,471,805	$2,572,049

*Fourth week estimated.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 19, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened weak and shortly displayed symptoms of panic, which soon resulted in a rush for sharply and large purchases of Lake Shore at its opening price. It being known that Lake Shore and Commodore Vanderbilt on an order to take all the Lake Shore that could be bought at the top. The result of this one order aggregate 25,000 shares. The influence did not last long. Recovery immediately set in, and the quotation of Lake Shore, declined. The greatest loss being shown in Northwestern, which declined from 42¾ to 40¾, and Pacific Mail 29¾ to 28. The panic was assisted by the rumors of the failure of Tyer & Co., an old established and large straw goods house, liabilities said to be quoted about $1,000,000. Gold opened strong and remained firm until after noon, when it weakened sharply, under the belief that large holders were unloading.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices at etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 19, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1865	116	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1865, reg.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1865, new	116	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1867	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1868	117	117	117	117	117	117
10-40's	114	114	114	114	114	114
Coupons	117	117	117	117	117	117
Currency 6's	119	119	119	119	119	119
Tennessee 6's	72	72	72	72	72	72
Western Union Tel.	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	32	31¾	32	32
Adams Express	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Wells-Fargo Express	93	93	93	93	93	93
American Express	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Erie	23¾	23¾	24	24	24	24
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	128	128	128	128	128	128
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago & Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Pittsburgh	92	92	92	92	92	92
Western Union	29	29	29	29	29	29
Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92
Ohio & Mississippi	31	31	30	30	30	30
Toledo & Wabash	42	42	42	42	42	42
Tennessee, old	62	62	62	62	62	62
Tennessee, new	62	62	62	62	62	62
Canada Southern	64	64	64	64	64	64
Cumberland Coal	31	31	30	30	30	30
Missouri 6's	92	92	92	92	92	92

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54½	
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	107	
Reading, sales	36¾	
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	132	
Oil Creek	11½	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾
Allegheny Valley	91	
Central Transportation	43	
Empire Transportation	54½	
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis mortgage bonds	77	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 19, 1875.

Trade to-day was not materially changed from the condition last reported. The approach of warmer weather allows the hope that business in some departments of trade, which have been awaiting the advance of the season, may become more active soon. Values are generally steady, and the alterations in quotations which we note to-day are of minor importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Apples, bbls	770	Hay, bales	260
Cheese, lbs	150	Corn, sks	1,392
Wheat, sks	870	Barley, sks	60
Oats, sks	280	Butter, pkgs	94
Bacon, pcs	5,000	Bacon, lbs	40

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance of 5@10 per cent., unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

SALES OR CHANGE—The transactions in grain and feed at the Chamber of Commerce to-day were moderately active, about eight cars of material changing hands, the aggregate value of transactions being nearly $2,500. We noted the following sales:

1 car No. 1 red winter wheat.....$1 18
1 car shelled corn, new.....72
1 car car corn, prime yellow.....77
2 cars oats, white, on track.....61
1 car oats, white.....66
½ car middlings.....1 50
½ car bran.....1 10
1 car hay, prime timothy.....22 00

GRAIN—The market was fairly active and corn and oats showed considerable strength. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; extra Michigan white at 1 20@1 22; choice amber do at 1 17@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania do at 1 15@1 16. Corn was firmer, and corn especially bringing better prices. We quote prime yellow car at 76@77c per bushel; high-mixed 75@76c; shelled is quotable at 73@74c for high-mixed; 71@72c for low-mixed. Oats were firm to-day, as did not seem to be much offering. Sales are offered on 'Change for ten cars of white oats March delivery, but was not accepted. We quote at 54@55c for prime white; 52@54c for mixed. Rye and barley were nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25@8 bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $7 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading manufacturers as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; fine winter wheat flour $5 25@5 50; flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ¾ packages, $5 25 ¾ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75, new $4 40@4 50; oatmeal $7 25@8 00.

HAY—The market continues at about previous quotations, with perhaps a shade better prices obtained. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 ¥ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@31 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@22 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ¥ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 20@1 25 ¥ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ¥ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ¥ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ¥ cwt; oilmeal $1 10@2 00 ¥ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is a quiet market at unchanged price. Trade is without animation, and business is slack. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	¥ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	22½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	22c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	21½c	Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9½c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9 c
		New Orleans	8@9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in papers	25 c	Crushed	11 c
Rio, in bulk	37½c	Powdered	11 c
Java, in papers	41 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in bulk	40½c		
Teas.		Molasses.	¥ gal.
Young Hyson	50@74	Strictly ch'e N. O.	72c
Gunpowder	50@74	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@74	Good	68c
Japan	50@74	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@74	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	80	Sugar drips	65@75
Souchong	25@74	Lower grades	45@60
Rice.	¥ lb.	Raisins.	
Choice Carol'a	8½c	Layers, ¥ box	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c	Valentias, ¥ lb	12 c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Currants, ¥ lb	7½c
Spices.		Starch.	¥ lb.
Cloves	35 c	Corn	7½c
Allspice	17½@18c	Cornmeal	5c
Cassia	40 @45 c	Silver Gloss	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Corn	10½c
Pepper	27½@27 c	Soda.	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kgs	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, in papers	8c
Stearine	15c		

FISH—There is a moderately active jobbing trade, and generally steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do, ¥ 100	$6 50
mackerel ¥ bbl	$25 00	Boneless	10c
No. 1 mess	22 00	¥ lb	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ¥ half	
Extra No. 1 bay	19 00	barrel	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ¥	
No. 2 bay	12 00	half bbl	4 87
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring,	
New No. 3	11 00	¥ bbl	5 75@6 00
Georges codfish,		Round do	6 75@7 00
medium, ¥ 100	6 00		

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	57@60c	Rough & Ready	35@35c
Black Navy	55@58c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Twist	55@60c	Fine Cut	45@70c
Black Quarters	54@57c	Cut and Dry	30@40c
Louisville Navy	55@60c	Scotch Snuff	40@45c
Louisville Cav	65@67c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	55@60c	Six Twist	60@60
Virginia Tens	60@65c	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	70@6c	Penn's Seed	$15@20
Double Thick	80@85c	Connecticut	25@30
Flounders	60@65c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Bright Pounds	60@ ¥	Havana	90@150

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 50@3 25; do cans, per doz, $2 50@3 00; lima beans, 2-lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; asparagus, 2-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, per doz, $1 35; quart pickles, per doz, $2 25; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $3 00.

CARBON OIL—The market is steady. We quote 13½@14c iron stores; sales of round lots of car-loads are made at a reduction on those rates.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady, but the demand is principally for immediate wants. Extra choice apples are in demand at $5 50@6 ¥ bbl; $2 50@2 75 for choice; and 20@25c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c for choice, and 28@30c for medium; common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is in small and limited supply at $5 00@5 50 ¥ cwt.; $7 00 ¥ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6-lb packages, at $1 20 ¥ dozen packages.

CHEESE—The market is steady, and the demand seems to be improving. Old cheese are steady and unchanged. We quote at 16½@17c for choice New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 18@19c ¥ lb.

EGGS—Supply still light and the market is firmer. We quote strictly fresh at 35@36c, and offered are stronger in sympathy and sold up to 37½c per dozen.

HONEY—The market rules at 24 25@1 50 ¥ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted in small lots at 70@75c ¥ lb; 65@70c for No. 2; 60@65c for No. 3; 50@55c for No. 4; 75@80c for mixed; 80@85c for prime; 90c@$1 for choice; 45@50c for crooked; all ¥ lb in a way; No. 2 ¥ lb, 20@25c, as to quality.

MIXED MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ¥ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—There was a fair demand and trade, and prices ruled steady. Supply fairly active. The market is quotable at $2 50@3 00 for prime peachblows from store; medium grades 2@2½c.

POULTRY—There is a good supply, with a fair demand, and prices on butter-packs quotable at 14@15c for chickens; 18@20c for turkeys.

PRUNES—Are quoted at 7@8c for Germany dried apples at 7@8c ¥ lb; dried black berries 10@12c; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ¥ lb for choice; 6@7c for prime; and 5@6c for mixed; buckwheat blossom 25c ¥ lb. Medium grades are quoted at $3 00 ¥ bbl; $5 00 ¥ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in moderate demand and prices rule steady. We quote at $6 75@7 00 ¥ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 00@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed unchanged, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 25@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $1 00 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are no sales reported. We quote in a way at 13@15c ¥ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 20, 1875.

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 54, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 19, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.84	14	81	N.W.	Light.	Lt.sn'w
2 P.M..	29.64	37	80	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt.sn'w
9 P.M..	29.57	37	90	S.W.	Gentle	Lt.rain

Mean barometer....29.68 Highest thermom.. 37
Mean thermom..... 31 Lowest thermom.. 5
Rainfall.....65

Cheap and Good Flour.

The Rising Sun brand takes the lead in this market.

Pardoned by the President.

James M. Coleman, Esq., of Indiana county, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for forging pension vouchers, has been pardoned by President Grant, and was yesterday released. He had been sentenced in November, 1875, to pay a fine of $2,500 and serve five years in prison. He was a reputable member of the bar, and in good circumstances, when he got into trouble.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Rousby makes her last appearances this afternoon and evening. "Twixt Ax and Crown" will be repeated. It deserves the patronage of lovers of the artistic and the beautiful.

Library Hall.

Lotta and her company gave "Musette" for the second time, last evening, before a very large audience. The play passed off smothly and satisfactorily throughout, and gave great pleasure to the auditors. All of Lotta's specialities come in for hearty and repeated encores. Mr. Locke took second place in the admiration of everybody, and the company, generally, did well.

This afternoon, at the matinee, "Zip" will be repeated. To-night, when Lotta makes her last appearance this season, "Musette" will be given. No one should fail to see this most charming commedian.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Matinees at this house are always popular, and there will be one this afternoon. To-night the regular bill will be given.

Italian Opera at the Academy.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Strakosch's Italian opera company will appear in the opera of "La Sonnambula," Mlle. Donadio personating *Amina*. The company has a fine reputation wherever it has appeared. Seats may be had at Kleber's, 122 Wood street. Of M'lle Donadio's appearance at Columbus as *Amina*, the *Journal* of yesterday says: "In appearance she is precisely suited to the character of *Amina*; her face is sweetly expressive, not startling; and she is unpresuming without exhibiting any discouragement or fear as to her own powers. She grew upon the audience, and as the opera progressed she was constantly gaining in the exchange of sympathy between the stage and the auditorium that always characterizes a good performance before an intelligent people. She established herself in the first act. Her voice approaches, to a highly respectable degree, the marvelous characteristics of the Murska, and is pure in all its variations. Her rendition last night was recognized as a fine success."

"Tom Thumb at Masonic Hall;

The levees of Tom Thumb and his party at Masonic Hall, yesterday afternoon and evening, were largely attended. They will appear again this afternoon and to-night, when their visit ends.

English Opera Bouffe.

The sale of reserved places for the two nights of English opera bouffe to be given at Library Hall by Miss Emily Soldene and her troupe, will be opened at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, on Monday morning.

Buffalo Bill.

At the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theater, the seats for the engagement of Buffalo Bill and troupe, next week, are now being sold.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The peddlers think they can hold out on the strike for some time yet.

The investigation of the McMullen escape, which was held at the Penitentiary yesterday, resulted in sentencing all of one of the watchmen for negligence.

Rev. Wm. Wallace, First church, South Side, will exchange pulpits with Rev. J. T. Hall, of the Third Methodist church, Pittsburgh, on Sunday, 21st, morning service.

Adam Phillip Folsom, of Ohio, the twenty-sixth ward, has been appointed Deputy Mayor by Mayor McCarthy. This settles the contest which has existed for the past two weeks past.

The "Taxpayers' Union" indorsed the Democratic ticket for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. The vote cast for the candidates shows what an influential body the "Taxpayers' Union" is!

Services as usual in the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Wylie, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. R. C. Wylie, a promising young minister of the newly formed Presbyterian Church, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock by the pastor (the Rev. W. R. Evans). Evening subject—"The Prophet of Fire."

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was badly injured by the accident on the Pan Handle road, arrived last evening at Wheeling, and was conveyed to his residence, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny. His injuries, although quite severe, are not fatal, as was at first feared, considered dangerous.

The Board of Revision met again yesterday, Mr. McElroy in the Chair, and acted upon a number of appeals. Mr. Strain moved that appeals in the Fifth and Sixth wards, and Mr. Alexander moved that those persons from the Sixth ward, who had not yet been heard, should also be permitted to present appeals. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and your sufferings more intolerable. Don't neglect a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that is brought to support the merits of any other medicine. Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability, and whose testimony to this alone has cured many, as the evidences will show, can be had gratis of druggists who have no employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

"Book-keeping Simplified."

The whole system in a few pages, complete instruction. Cloth., $1 00. Boards, 75c. Sent postpaid. Circulars sent.

D. E. WAGGENER & CO.,
624 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Publishers, also, "Waggener's Trial-Balance Book." ws

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARKAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARKAN & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue, also at 85 Market street.

A Suggestion.

Gentleman who find it necessary to make additions to their wardrobe, are requested to make a note of the fact that Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 52 Smithfield street, has one of the largest, finest and most varied assortments of imported goods ever brought to this market, and that his facilities for cutting and making suits and garments to the thorough satisfaction of all patrons, are unsurpassed.

The Certainty of Four Things.

First—The Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, at Louisville, will come off without fail on the 27th day of this month—this is certain.

Second—The twenty thousand gifts offered in cash, amounting to $2,500,000, will be drawn and promptly paid to the ticket holders. The money is in the bank, and pledged for that purpose only.

Third—All the tickets will be sold. The remnant of unsold tickets in agents' hands are the only reliance to supply the great demand. Therefore those who want tickets had better secure at once, or they will be too late.

Fourth—That the result of this fifth drawing will be to increase the volumes in a magnificent library, add to the museum of natural curiosities and science, make some ticket holders rich and many happy. All who hold tickets will have a fair and equal chance for the capital gifts of $250,000 and $100,000, and all the other gifts.

Tickets may be obtained until Thursday evening, the 25th of February, nine o'clock P. M.

Wonderful Invention.

Come to the St. Clair Hotel on Monday next. Throw away your trusses and get abdominal supporter and get Dr. Rainbow's relief and sure cure. Warranted to be the best investment you ever made.

To Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never has it failed to relieve the child suffering from pain, flatulency, wind in the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother.

Testimonial.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.

Our experience within the last ten years teaches us that your Fly Wheel Pump is one the best Pumps now in use.

LIVINGSTON BROS.

Crystal Oil Works.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

TRAIN WRECKED ON THE PANHANDLE ROAD.

Six Cars Burned—Several Persons Injured—Among Them General J. N. McCullough and John G. Saxe.

Just at a time when the railway managers, on all the leading lines, had reason to believe that they would be able to get through an exceedingly severe winter without any great disaster, comes the report of a serious accident on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. A whole train, almost, is wrecked and most of the cars burned up; and yet, strange as it may appear, only some dozen persons were injured.

Upon inquiry at headquarters, in this city, the following official information was obtained:

The Southern Express train east, and which is numbered five, and due in this city at 2:20 A. M., left Columbus one hour and a half behind time Thursday evening, in charge of Conductor Edward Morell and Engineer Charles. The train consisted of an express and baggage car, two passenger cars, two sleeping cars, and one special car, the latter containing General J. N. McCullough, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, William Stewart, General Freight Agent, and other officers. Everything progressed well, until the train reached a point about one mile west of Mingo Junction, four miles below Steubenville, where a broken rail was encountered; and at this point is a curve, with an embankment some twenty-five feet high.

OVER THE EMBANKMENT.

It was about two o'clock in the morning when this point was reached. The engine, tender and baggage car passed over safely, but as soon as the express car struck the rail it gave way, and this car, with the five following ones, were thrown off the track and precipitated down the embankment, landing in a ravine in which were a mass of snow and ice. The night was very clear, the moon shining brightly upon the snow, and the passengers had no difficulty in discovering the situation as soon as they came to a stand-still. The cars all slid down the bank, some of them turning completely over. Two of them, however, lodged on their sides. There were not more than

FORTY PASSENGERS ABOARD,

but these were amply sufficient to render the scene one of intense anxiety and excitement. The first impulse which actuated a passenger, upon improving from the shock, was to escape from the cars. The dread of being roasted alive, at once strikes the mind of the unfortunate participant in a smash-up, and if there is a way of escape, and he has strength enough to avail himself of the means, he loses no time in fleeing from the flames.

THE CARS CAUGHT FIRE

in a very few minutes after the smash, as the stoves were broken and the coals scattered about. The special car, in which were Gen. McCullough and others, first caught, but the flames soon burst from the other couches, and they were reduced to ashes. The passengers were all got out, including some women and children, before the flames began to spread, and the knowledge of this fact greatly lessened the horror of the scene.

THE INJURED.

Only about half a dozen passengers were seriously injured. General McCullough seems to have fared the worst, as he had three ribs broken, besides cuts and bruises. Following are the names:

General J. N. McCullough, cut in head, one rib broken and otherwise severely injured.

Harvey Mann, of Bellefonte, Pa., scalp wounds and bruises.

John Shaw and wife, *en route* for England, bruised slightly.

John Reiger, 121 East street, Cincinnati, bruised and cut.

L. L. Gardner, flagman, bruised slightly.

John G. Saxe, the poet and lecturer, was badly "shaken up," but not seriously hurt. It is presumed he will "revise, alter and amend" his popular poem, "Riding on a Rail"—at least this experience will so graphically describe the pleasure of rail-riding.

The passengers were taken at once to Steubenville, and comfortably quartered at the United States Hotel.

LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

So rapidly did the disaster follow the smash-up, that no one thought or had opportunity to secure any baggage. A very few persons succeeded in grabbing their hand valises. The loss to the company, in the destruction of the cars and express matter, will reach a considerable sum.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

There were several miraculous escapes from death by burning. A gentleman, in the first passenger car, sitting near the stove, escaped by the breaking off of the car door. At this end of the car the stove had not been broken, but at the other end the car was already on fire. Harry Mann, one of the persons who is injured, was sitting near this gentleman, but all in the car escaped before the flames overtook them.

The train boy was in a perilous situation, in an apartment of the sleeping car. Time was not one way of escape for him—through a partition—and the partition had been broken enough to permit his getting his head. He carried with him a portion of the wash-stand.

SAVE MY CHILDREN.

A lady passenger, in a car that had rolled over on one side, escaped through a window, and stood crying "save my children." She had two little ones in the car, and could not leave the wreck without them. Mr. Add was near at hand, and in a few minutes, to her great joy, had children and mother safely out through the broken window. All the other passengers got out in safety, and the wreck was watched entirely of what at one time threatened to prove its greatest horror—the burning of some of the injured.

The Pan Handle has been remarkably free from accidents for a period of nine or ten years, and the present was one of the casualties which no amount of care or foresight could prevent. The rail, it is supposed, was rendered brittle by the action of the frost, and was unable to resist the weight upon it.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A special dispatch to the COMMERCIAL from Steubenville, gives the following additional particulars: L. L. Gardiner, one of the injured persons in this city, was on board the car with J. M. Harding, of Pittsburgh, was slightly cut about the head, shoulder and face, but, on the whole, had a leg severely bruised. A. M. Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, received some slight bruises. The loss in railroad property will foot up $80,000. The Direct Transfer Line of Pennsylvania Company was totally destroyed.

A Walking Advertisement.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Alterative Pellets and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, they having cured me of Catarrh of nine years standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and while curing it, your medicines also cured me of Asthma in its worst form, and aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced to 125 pounds; one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds, and I now weigh one hundred and sixty pounds, and feel better and better than I have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly, C. LUNSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and the people face or know those who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

THE CELEBRATED PERFUME FOR LADIES.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write, September 16th, 1874, as follows: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets and Catarrh Remedy, are complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your favorite Prescription is the only reliable female medicine the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from a life of the most miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives relief in those cases of suffering more than months of treatment from their family physician. Such symptoms as nervousness, back-ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and strengthening influence is due to the utmost value to ladies suffering from interior inflammation, congestion, ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Diseases peculiar to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

tths*

Time is Money,

but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 827 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. tths

The Frozen Truth.

We believe the statement stands unquestioned and unquestionable that in the matter of supplying serviceable Artificial Teeth and filling decayed teeth, in the most approved and scientific manner, Dr. G. W. Spencer, No. 254 Penn avenue, stands head and shoulders over all members of the profession in Pittsburgh, and it is equally true that taking the manifest superiority of his work into consideration, his prices are as moderate as under the circumstances could be expected. The immense amount done by the Doctor, and the fact that his work invariably gives satisfaction, is proof positive of this. His office is sought by everyone desiring first-class work, and it is flattering alike to his skill in the mechanical and operative department of his profession, that they never come away disappointed. If you want a perfect fit, and your teeth filled in a lifetime, call on Dr. Spencer, and he will supply you, or if you want your teeth filled in a neat, cunning and artistic manner, he will please you equally. Try him and be convinced.

For Sale.

Two of the most desirable lots in Allegheny City, 49 feet 7 inches, fronting on Western avenue, near the corner of Allegheny avenue, immediately in front of the residence of Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Christ. Sperger, Mr. Beseres. And the most desirable and pleasant locations in the two cities. For particulars call or address 253 Penn avenue.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 19, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞@93; for account 92⅞@93. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107⅝; do 10-40's, 105⅝; new 5's, 103. New York Central 92. Erie 20¾; preferred 42.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes 65 francs 37½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—United States bonds—5-20's 1882, 99.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 8,000 American. Breadstuffs firm. Corn, per quarter, 33s 6d@34s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 6,000 quarters, all American. Tallow 40s 3d. Shoulders 38s 6d. Hams—short cured 52s.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—River fell 10 inches. Weather rainy but moderating. Arrived—Quickstep, White river, with a big trip. Departed—Nick Longworth, Ohio river; Helena, Georgeanna Glencoe, New Orleans; Mary Boyd, White river.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—River stationary, with 6 feet in the canal. Ice running, but not quite to heavy. No arrivals or departures.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—River 19 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and cold. The four river packets have resumed their trips. Ice softening rapidly.

VICKSBURG, February 19.—Up—Kyle. Down—Mary Alice. Weather warm and cloudy. River fell 7 inches.

DIED:

ROBITZER—At his residence, 416 Fifth avenue, on Friday afternoon, at 30 minutes past 3 o'clock, JOHN MICHAEL ROBITZER, aged fifty-two years, one month and three days.

Funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from the present Church of the German Smithfield Street Congregation, corner Grant and Sixth avenue. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Insp. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.
OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1806.
Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.
HENRY IRWIN.....President,
GEORGE D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $120, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office. Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, Paris, at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
DAVID J. McGORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Ohio Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.

SATURDAY, February 20th, 1875.

MATINEE AND EVENING.

MRS. ROUSBY,

IN

'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.

Monday—THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS and their Company.

LIBRARY HALL.
H. E. ABBEY.....Manager.

GRAND MATINEE OF

ZIP; Or, Point Lynde Light.

THE CHARMING

LOTTA

IN THE TITLE ROLE.

Popular Prices. Commence at 2 P. M.

TO-NIGHT, last appearance of LOTTA, when she will appear as

MUSETTE.

LIBRARY HALL.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
And her renownedly complete
English Opera Bouffe Company
With full Chorus and Grand Orchestra, comprising
Fifty Artists.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.
Only presentation of the reigning Parisian sensation, recently performed 200 consecutive nights in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, Offenbach's last and most successful opera,
Madame L'Archiduc.
MARIETTA.....MISS EMILY SOLDENE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.
The great Soldene specialty,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Scale of Prices: Admission, 75 cents and $1. Reserved seats for both nights, $1 50, without extra fee. Sale of seats to commence at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street Monday, 9 A. M., February 22d.

LIBRARY HALL.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1875.
THE BEAUTIFUL ARTISTE.
Mrs. Scott Siddons
And her Protege,
"SERAPHAEL,"
the Wonderful Boy Pianist (12 years of age) in their Grand Entertainment.

Recitations, Music and Comedy.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75c and $1 00. Sale of Seats at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., Saturday, 20th inst.

Fifth Avenue Theater.
BUFFALO BILL COMBINATION.
W. F. CODY.....Proprietor and Manager
Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee, commencing MONDAY, February 22, the Celebrated
BUFFALO BILL,
(Hon. W. F. Cody,)
Who will appear in the startling Drama, entitled
"LIFE ON THE BORDER,"
Supported by KIT CARSON, JR.
Change of Piece Every Night. Popular Prices. Sale of reserved seats at Box Office of Fifth Avenue Theater, Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.
JOSH. E. OGDEN, General Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC--OPERA.
ONE NIGHT ONLY OF THE
Strakosch Italian Opera.
Saturday Evening, February 20, at 8,
BELLINI'S CHARMING OPERA,
LA SONNAMBULA.
MLLE. BIANCA DONADIO (first appearance here).....Amina
SIG. BENFRATELLI (first appearance here).....Elvino
SIG. FLORINI (first appearance here).....Count Rodolfo
Miss Carrie Swain.....Lisa
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. G. Mario.
Reserved Seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Gallery, 50c—the sale of which commences Thursday, February 18, at H. Kleber's Music Store.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
FRED AIMS.....Manager.
H. W. WILLIAMS.....Stage Manager.
The Wonders of the World, the Lenton Family.
Harry Watson, Lizzie Sherman, Scott and Forrest, Annie Hall, And all the Old Favorites.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

MASONIC HALL.
Positively Two Days Only.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19th and 20th
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Doors open half an hour earlier.
The Great Original and Renowned
GENERAL TOM THUMB and WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN
Fascinating Performances, consisting of Songs, Dances, Dances, Dialogue, Comic Songs and Laughable Sketches. Also, MAJOR NEWELL, the Skaterial Phenomenon, in his astonishing Fancy Roller Skates.
POPULAR PRICES. Admission only 25c; Children under 10 Reserved Seats, 50c; Children under 10 to Reserved Seats, 25c.

FRANKLIN HOUSE BOWLING HALL,
73 and 75 FIFTH AVENUE.
In this establishment, Pittsburgh can boast of having one of the Finest and Most Complete places for Bowling Entertainment in the world.
W. H. STROUP, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

ASSIGNEES' AUCTION SALE,
Of Very Large and Select Stock of
GROCERIES,
BOAT STORES, &c,
Consisting of about 25 half chests Fine Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Canned Fruit, Spices, Kitchen Crystal Soaps, &c., &c., Scales, Counters, Shelving and Fixtures, Platform Spring Wagon, Buck Wagon Horse and Harness, &c.
Monday Next, February 22d, at 10 O'Clock.
In Store of S. J. KNORR & SON, Bankrupts.
No. 6 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
Sale positively without reserve. TERMS CASH.
WM. COOPER & R. JENKINSON, Assignees.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE
OF
BANKRUPT STOCK
HATS AND CAPS, &c.
Counter Show Cases, Side Show Cases, Office Desks, Office Furniture with Drawers, Shelving and Fixtures, 2 large Mirrors, 4 Chandeliers, Reflector and Awning. Also, 1 Hall's Fire Proof Safe, &c., &c. In Storeroom of
W. A. HEIMBERGER, Bankrupt,
99 SMITHFIELD STREET, (Howard Block), Pittsburgh.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 24th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Every article to be closed out regardless of price. By order of
W. A. SIPE, Esq., Assignee.
TERMS CASH.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. M. HARTFORD.

AT AUCTION.
Large Spring Trade Auction Sale
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS,
At J. M. HARTFORD'S WHOLESALE AUCTION HOUSE, No. 109 WOOD STREET,
MONDAY, February 22, at 10 O'Clock,
When I will offer 500 cases of Prime Boots and Shoes, without reserve, to the highest bidder. As I have large consignments of Boots and Shoes that must be sold, I would respectfully call the special attention of the trade to this sale.
J. M. HARTFORD, Auctioneer,
109 Wood street.
Branch Offices—No. 23 South street, Boston, and 124 and 126 Church street, New York.
Cash advances on consignments.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Properties to be Sold by John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, March 1st, 1875, at 10 o'Clock A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Five hundred dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off, shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, or by Friday, March 5, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, March 5, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such resale, shall make good the same; in case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the $500.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers, who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION.

C. P. No. 1, Court of Common Pleas No. 1 indicates the Court out of which the writ of execution was issued under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Vendicioni Exponas; L. F., or Lev. Fa., Levari Facias; F. F., or Fi. Fa., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writs; a Levari Facias is the writ or sale upon a mortgage, mechanics' lien, or other delayed lein; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; 5 M., 75, means No. 5 of March Term, 1875, the number and term of the docket entry, the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is the name of the attorney issuing the writ:

MORTON HUNTER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 5 M., 75. $2,647 31.
LAZEAR.

Lot of ground fronting about 41 feet on public road, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, and bounded by land of R. Campbell, T. H. Hartley and M. Faulk, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, &c.

CHARLES GOETTMAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 34 M., 75. $11,157 50.

Lot fronting about 140 feet on the Butler turnpike, Allegheny city, and running back along land of Allegheny Water Works, about 165 feet, and having thereon erected a large brewing building.

2d.

Lot fronting 50 feet on Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny city, and running back along Perry street 100 feet to Red Oak alley, and having thereon erected three brick and frame buildings, and a frame house. See Deed Book.

JOHN STAUDT, DECEASED, IN THE HANDS OF ADAM WEISSER, ADMINISTRATOR, WITH NOTICE TO GEORGE, JOSEPH, WILLIAM AND EMANUEL STAUDT, MINOR CHILDREN OF SAID DECEDENT, OF WHOSE ESTATE ANNIE YOST IS GUARDIAN.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 35 M., 75. $747 74.
BRUCE & NEGLEY.

Lot fronting 24 feet on north side of Locust street, 72 feet west from Miltenberger street, Pittsburgh, and running back 60 feet, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 168, page 271.

A. C. PENTZ.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 36 M., 75. $108.

Lots Nos. 55 and 56 in J. R. Mellon's plan of Hiland avenue, fronting each 25 feet on north side of Broadway, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 124 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Plan Book, vol. 3, page 165.

J. N. M'KINNEY WITH NOTICE TO C. S. FETTERMAN, HIS ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 37 M., 75. $6,052 50.
MILLER & M'REIDE.

Lot fronting 46½ feet on south side of Ohio avenue, 92 feet east from Chartiers street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, and running back 138 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling and frame stable. See Deed Book, vol. 248, pages 96, 97 and 99.

JACOB BOWERS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 41 M., 75. $244 16.

A one and two-story brick house and lot, or curtilage, appurtenant thereto, fronting 41 feet on the Washington pike, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 57 feet.

THOS. B. GEYER.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 49 M., 75. $2,500.
GEYER.

Lot fronting 14¾ feet on east side of Federal street, Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, and running back along South Canal street 100 feet to Race alley, and having thereon erected a three-story brick house, with one-story frame back building. See Deed Book, vol. 178, page 466.

JOSEPH HANEN, WITH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 52 M., 75. $1,039.
BREDIN.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 in Joseph Hanen's sub-division of lots Nos. 211 and 212 in Warden & Alexander's plan of Temperanceville, fronting each 25 feet on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet to White's alley; lot No. 5 in said plan, fronting 34 feet on Washington street and running back to White's alley, and having thereon erected a frame building; lot Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said plan, fronting each 22½ feet on High street and running back 90 feet to Singing alley; lot Nos. 13 and 14 in said plan, fronting each 22½ feet on White's alley and running back 90 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 172, page 193.

JOHN S. M'CALL.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 91 M., 75. $2,500. GILL.

Piece of land situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Pittsburgh and Greensburg road and land of Robert Stewart and Eli Meyers; containing 11 acres, 23 perches.

2d.

Piece of land bounded by above described piece, Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike road and land of Eli Meyers, containing 5 acres.

3d.

Piece of land bounded by said turnpike road and land of Eli Meyers and Wm. Powell, containing 5 acres.

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, DECEASED, IN THE HANDS OF E. D. DITHRIDGE, J. M. BUSH AND GEO. EKIS, EXECUTORS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 133 M., 75. $1,070 30.
M'CLUN.

Lot fronting 20 feet on north side of Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet to Caldwell street; together with the buildings thereon erected. See Deed Book, vol. 16, page 329.

JOHN C. FULLMER AND KATES. FULLMER, WITH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 149 M., 75. $41,078 57.
KIRKER.

Lots Nos. 207, 208, 211 and 212 in McLain and Maples' plan of Allentown, fronting each 25 feet on north side of Washington road, and running back along Maple avenue, about 320 feet to South street and having thereon erected a number of large dwellings. See Plan Book, vol. 3, page 322 and 323.

E. W. M'GINNIS.

C. P. No. 1, V. E. 188 M., 75. $496 52.

Lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182 in Edward McGinnies' plan of lots in Chartiers township, at Nimick Station, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. See Deed Book, vol. 307, page 236.

JOHN D. ROGERS.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 193 M., 75. $767 81.
FRIEND.

Lot fronting 16 feet on west side of Forty-three and One-half street, Pittsburgh, and running back about 95½ feet, and having thereon erected a two story brick house. Seed Deed Book, vol. 253, page 353.

Lot No. 3 in plan of R. S. Sill et al., fronting 24 feet on Evergreen Hamlet road, Shaler township, and running back 120 feet to Sill avenue.

GILES S. BATES.

C. P. No. 1, V. E. 194 M., 75. $1,006 15.
FRIEND.

Lot No. 70 in plan of Braddock's Field, fronting 20 feet on Dumas street, and running back along Maple street 120 feet to Penn street.

2d.

Lot No. 100 in said plan, fronting 20 feet on Penn street, and running back along Maple street 110 feet to an alley.

3d.

Part of lot No. 86 in Alvin Wilkins' plan, fronting 40 feet on Charlotte street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 200 feet to Atwood street.

4th.

Piece of land beginning at center of Wilkinsburg and Braddocksfields public road and land of F. C. King, Wilkins township, containing 2 acres, 34 3-10 perches, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling.

5th.

Lot fronting 50 feet on Forty second street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Jordan's lane 130 feet to Garber's lane, and having thereon erected two two-story frame dwellings.

6th.

Lot fronting 103½ feet on Forty-third street, Pittsburgh, and running back along property of Fred Stidel about 130 feet to Forty-second street, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling and a two-story frame dwelling.

7th.

Lots Nos. 73, 74 and 75 in W. B. Foster's plan of Lawrenceville, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling and frame stable.

8th.

Lots Nos. 133 and 134 in plan of James W. Oliver, fronting each 20 feet on Talbot street, borough of Braddocks, and running back 110 feet to an alley.

GEORGE KETTERLE.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 208 M., 75. $54 50.

Lot No. 58